Demand of Power by the Eighth Five Year Plan

3823. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minuter of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the projected demand of power in the country by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan as assessed/likely to be assessed by a sub-committee of National development Council:

(b) what are the targets of power generation during the said plan period;

(c) what steps Government have proposed to bridge the gap of demand and supply of power in the country by the end of this plan;

(d) whether the Power Ministers Conference has taken a decision to rationalise the rates of power tariff in the coun try; and

(e) if so, the details may be stated and whether the Govt, propose to enforce single tariff system in agriculture sector and to enforce the uniform power tariff for industry/domestic/commercial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA. NAIDU): (a) and (b) The projected demand for power in the country in 1996-97 is 416274 Mkwh (Energy) and 73656 MW (Peakload). A Capacity Addition Programme of 30,537.7 MW has been envisaged for the 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) To bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country, Government have initiated various steps which includes increasing the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of the Thermal Power Plants, renovation, modernisation and uprating of power plants, reduction of transmission and distribution (T&D) losses, efforts to establish a National Power Grid for optimising inter-State and inter-Regional exchanges of power, Energy conservation and private sector participation.

(d) and (e) The Action Plan adopied by the Power Ministers' Conference held in January 1993 includes, *inter-alia,* implementation of a minimum rate of agricultural tariff of 50 Paise per Kwh. There is no proposal to enforce a country wide uniform power tariff in industry, domestic and commercial sectors.

ट्यूबवैल के लिए विद्युत कनैक्शन हेतु लम्बित पड़े आवेदन पत्र

3824. **चौधरी हरि सिंह**: क्या विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा ट्यूब वैलों के लिए स्वीकृत किए गए विद्युत कनैक्शनों के बहुत सारे आवेदन पत्र जिला बुलन्दशहर, उत्तर प्रदेश के विद्युत विभाग के वरिष्ठ जिला विद्युत अधीक्षक के पास कार्यवाही किए जाने हेतु पड़े हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन ट्यूबवैलों को कब तक चालू कर दिया जायेगा, और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अधिकारी के पास ट्यूबवैलों के लिए विद्युत कनैक्शन दिए जाने हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र लम्बित हैं ?

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी वी. रंगैया नायडु): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Meter Rent Charged by DESU

3825. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DESU is charging Rs. 6'- p.m. as meter rent from the consumer of domestic light:

(b) if so, since when this rate is being charged from the consumers of electricity in Delhi:

(c) whether this rate is not high: and

(d) whether Government propose to reduce the rate of meter rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V-RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rate is effective from 1-4-1989.

(c) The meter rents have been fixe by DESU on the basis of computed cost of the meters and rental charges on equipments and are considered to be reasonable.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (c) above.

Loss Suffered by SEBs

3826. SHRI MURALIDHAR CFAND-RAKANT BHAN.DARE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of losses suffered by SEBs during last three years separately for each year;

(b) what are the reasons of these losses; and

(c) steps taken by Government to make SEBs economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A Statement showing profit/loss of the State Electricity Boards, after taking into account RE Subsidy, during 1990-91 and 1991-92 is given in the enclosed Statement (See below). Accounts in respect of most of the State Electricity Boards for the year 1992-93 have not been finalised so far.

(b) The major reasons *lor the* losses of the State Electricity Boards are unrealistic power tariff structure including the agricultural tariff, non-payment of RE subsidy to SEBs by the State Governments, low level of PLF, high T&D losses, high fuel consumption in the thermal power stations etc.

(c) State Governments have been advised to undertake measures such as equity participation, rationalised tariff, regular payment of RE subsidy, improvement in Plant Load Factor, reduction in T&D losses etc. to improve the finances of State Eelrcri-city Boards. The Power Ministers' Conference held in January, 1993 also discussed the ways and means to improve the performance of SEBs both in physical and financial terms and had adopted an Action Plan containing steps to improve the performance of SEBs during the 8th Five Year Plan. These include payment of RE subsidy to the SEBs in time, as also liquidation of the arrears of subsidy in a phased manner, reduction in outstanding dues, tariff rationalisation, improvement in PLF :and reduction in T&D losses etc.

Statement

Details regarding profit/loss of the State Electricity Boards after taking into account RE subsidy during 1990-91 *and* 1991-92.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	SEBs	1990-91 *	1991-92 *
1	Andhra Pradesh	81.00	84.44
2	Bihar	—178.89	—113.72
3	Gujarat	100.33	70.85
4	Haryana	—91.73	—228.15
5	Himachal Pradesh	6.12	2.73
6	Karnataka	21.30	24.30
7	Kerala	—21.70	—34.73
8	Madhya Pradesh	76.92	83.97
9	Maharashtra	48.45	124.32
10	Orissa	24.52	24.74
11	Punjab	—68.40	2.72
12	Rajasthan	—103.97	61.80
13	Tamil Nadu	72.17	84.38
14	Uttar Pradesh	122.31	54.00